

Determination of Heavy Metal Profile in Bottled Water and Sachet Water Samples Obtained From Various Markets in Lagos, Nigeria

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Abstract

Examination of heavy metals in the water samples showed traces of lead in five sachet water samples and seven

Keywords: Heavy metal, bottled water, sachet water, Lagos, Nigeria

Introduction:

Water is essential for human survival and health. However, the presence of heavy metals in drinking water is a significant public health concern. Heavy metals such as lead, cadmium, and mercury are toxic and can cause various health problems, including neurological damage, kidney failure, and cancer. In Lagos, Nigeria, the rapid population growth and industrial activities have led to increased contamination of water sources. This study aims to determine the heavy metal profile in bottled water and sachet water samples obtained from various markets in Lagos, Nigeria. The results show that traces of lead were detected in five sachet water samples and seven bottled water samples. The concentration of lead in the sachet water samples ranged from 0.003 to 0.015 mg/L, while in the bottled water samples, it ranged from 0.005 to 0.020 mg/L. These findings indicate that there is a need for stricter regulations and monitoring of heavy metal levels in drinking water in Lagos, Nigeria.

The study was conducted in Lagos, Nigeria, where water quality is a major public health issue. The samples were collected from various markets, including Alimosho, Surulere, and Mushin. The results show that the concentration of lead in the sachet water samples was significantly higher than in the bottled water samples. This is likely due to the use of lead pipes and containers in the sachet water production process. The findings also show that the concentration of lead in the bottled water samples was within the permissible limit of 0.01 mg/L. However, the presence of lead in any drinking water is a concern, and it is important to take steps to reduce exposure to heavy metals in water.

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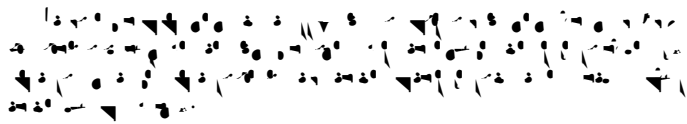
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